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Magazine Section.

CAUGHT MONSTER FISH.

LADY ANGLER LANDED BIG JEW-FISH OFF SANTA CATALINA ISLAND, CALIFORNIA.

Funny Monsters of Three Hundred Pounds and Upwards are Now Caught With Rod and Reel—Jewfish a Gamey Fellow.

Women who enjoy angling, and, in fact, everybody who likes to hunt and fish, will be interested in the exploit with rod and reel of Mrs. A. W. Barrett of Los Angeles, Cal. The fish in the case was a black sea bass, or Jewfish, of the Pacific Ocean, weight 368 pounds, caught off Santa Catalina Island, Cal., last month by Mrs. Barrett after 53 minutes of strenuous battle.

The black sea bass of the Pacific—one of the gamest of its kind—is in season on the Southern California coast from about April to November, and affords favorite sport to anglers of both sexes. Owing to its great size, it cannot, of course, be pulled with rod and line into the boat, so, after one is hooked, the plan is to play it and tire it out and then, as it comes exhausted to the surface of the water alongside the boat, the boatman thrusts his gaff into it and tows the conquered Leviathan ashore.

Up to twelve years ago no one dreamed of landing these monsters of the deep, except with heavy hand lines; but since General C. D. Viele, U. S. A., the summer day in 1894 managed to secure one with rod and reel, no true angler thinks of fishing for them in any other way than with a rod.

A well-known fisherman, in describing his experience with this fish in the future Library states that he has seen 200 pound black sea bass or Jewfish nap the largest shark line like a thread, and large specimens straighten out an iron shark-hook, while at the time skilled wielders of the rod catch these giants of the tribe with a line no larger than an eye-glass cord.

His first experience with the California Jewfish was a most remarkable one.

"When we got out to the fishing round," he stated, "the anchor was passed over, the rope ran merrily out, and the hook baited with a 6-pound whitefish, went hissing down to the big submerged rock.

"Sometimes he bite, sometimes he don't," remarked Joe; "but whether he do or not, we have the fishin' all the time." And he looked at me inquiringly, to see if I was of that variety.

"I was an old shark fisherman, having caught many of these monsters in the Mexican Gulf, and had taken a Florida jewfish and a tarpon; and I saw that work of a similar kind was before me now. The line jerked heavily in my hand, then began to run steadily. When about 6 feet had gone over the gunwale I stopped, gave a glance at the coil to see that all was clear, and when the line came taut jerked the hook into my first jewfish.

"I have every reason to believe that the latter was astonished, as for a single second there was no response; then came a jerk that almost lifted me from the boat, and the line went hissing over the rail like a living thing, playing a merry hornpipe of its own composition. Nothing could stop such a fish, and I simply waited, while Joe pulled up the anchor. When the latter was in, I grasped the line and braced back for the fight. The light boat whirled around like a top, and away we went, like a tug surging through the water, an ominous wave of foam rising high around the bow.

"A 10-foot shark never pulled harder than this gamey fish, and for 5 minutes it was a question who was master. I took it in with the greatest difficulty, gaining 10 feet, only to have the fish rush toward me and then dash away with an impetus that was more than irresistible. Then I would stop him again, slowly making foot by foot, hand over hand, taking a turn on the cleat, slackening and pulling, in attempts to tire the monster—tactics that for a while were of no avail.

"One of the tricks of this fish was to stop and jerk his head from side to side violently, a proceeding that produced an effect equivalent to striking blows at the holder of the line—treacherous jerks that came, one, two, three! then one, two, three! then the line would slacken as the fish rushed up. And if I took the line in quickly enough to prevent a turn, well and good; if I did not, the fish would turn and dash at the bottom, making everything hum and sing.

"Giving and taking, hauling and easing off, for 20 minutes, I was almost satisfied that I had done my whole duty in the premises, when suddenly the fish rushed up, and recov-ring, I took in slack, and with a final effort brought the black giant to the surface. For a moment I saw a pair of eyes as large as those of an ox, a rich chestnut black, and then, with a tremendous heave, the fish threw itself over deluging me with water and half capsizing the boat. It was the last struggle. I kept my hold, and with another haul had the king of Pacific coast at hand's-length, where it rolled

CANNON AT SEVENTY.

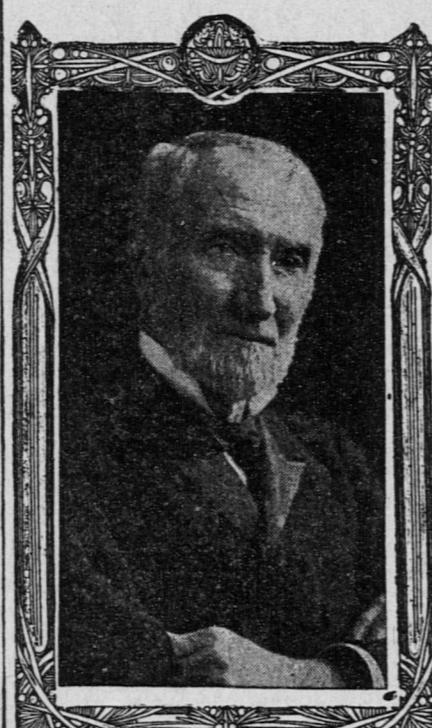
A GREAT ADO MADE OVER THE ANNIVERSARY OF "UNCLE JOE'S" BIRTHDAY.

Greeted With Hearty Applause on the Floor of the House and Honored With Reception Which All Official Washington Society Attended.

There were great doings in Washington town last month when "Uncle Joe" Cannon, the "Czar" of the House of Representatives reached his seventieth year.

In the first place a great storm of cheers greeted the Speaker when he appeared on the floor of the House. Both Republican and Democratic members applauded the Illinois statesman long and loud. Mr. Cannon acknowledged the salutation with a homely bow.

In the evening, official Washington honored the Speaker at a reception tendered him by the House of Representatives, where some 1500 guests were invited. That the passage of



"UNCLE JOE" CANNON.

time was not worrying Uncle Joe was manifested by the hearty hand-claps with which he greeted his friends, as well as the salutations extended to those who confused years with age. Uncle Joe was "seventy years young."

President Roosevelt joined in the ovation, offering the Speaker his hearty congratulations, not because he was getting old, but because he was doing it gracefully. Mr. Cannon did two things which might worry many a younger man. First he had to sign something over a thousand photographs of himself, which were given to the guests as souvenirs, and again he shook hands with the guests upon receiving an equal number of personal congratulations.

There were many sly digs and remarks regarding the buzzing of the presidential bee around Mr. Cannon's head, and one of the throng remarked at the close of the reception, "Any man who can stand and shake hands with twelve hundred or more persons between nine and twelve o'clock, and not show signs of fatigue, is well fit to enter the presidential race, and ought to enjoy the prize if he wins it."

There were many friends present from Danville, Ill., who had sent a number of handsome wreaths and floral decorations. Mr. Cannon, however, is native of Guilford, N. C., and if his friends have their way the Speaker will be the first Southern man since the war to become a White House occupant.

Speaking seriously of the presidency, Mr. Cannon said, "No man would decline to become President of the United States, but not all men can afford to be a candidate for the place. The bee is not bothering me. I want to do my work as Speaker; that will be glory enough for me, and if I were a candidate I'd have to lie about my age, and I'd have to live constantly in fear and trembling, not as to whether I'm doing my duty, but as to whether by doing my duty, I wouldn't give offense to somebody."

"I guess I'll just go along and tend my own business."

BASEBALL AT WASHINGTON.

Games Played Before Cabinet Officers, Diplomats, and Congressmen.

At the base ball games in Washington, the learned Justices of the United States Supreme Court, law makers of both Houses of Congress, members of the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps, artisan side by side with the merchant, government clerk, all keenly enjoying the national pastime.

The big men of this and other nations in the capital are base ball fans of the highest degree, and are glad to eschew court decisions, railroad and other legislation, national and international topics for the less weighty decisions of the diamond. As soon as business can be transacted at the Capitol and in the departments it is customary for these distinguished base ball enthusiasts to betake themselves to National Park for an afternoon of enjoyment, rooting for their favorite teams and resting from affairs of state.

The different teams throughout the country like to visit Washington for the privilege of playing before the most distinguished spectators to be found in any country on the globe.

"Give him 10 feet, and then hook!"

"My orders."

and tossed, its huge tail bathing us with spray, protesting against its capture.

"What a wonderful creature it was! The experience of the moment, the sensations, could not have been purchased. It was worth going a long way to accomplish. Imagine, you casters of the black-bass fly, a small-mouthed black bass lengthened out to six feet, bulky in proportion, a giant black bass—one increased to a size that tips the scales at 347 pounds! Imagine this, and you have the jewfish, black sea-bass, of the Pacific coast—a noble fish, a gamey fellow."

"It has always been doubted that a large jewfish could be taken on a rod; but during the summer of '94 I went to the jewfish grounds one August day with Major Charles Viele of the United States army, and watched him bring jewfish of 100 pounds' weight to terms, on a Tufts—Lyon weight-rod of 16 ounces and a No. 21 Cutty-hunk line, in just 2½ hours!"

JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CAL., JUNE 22, 1906.

A SURE SAFEGUARD.

CO-OPERATION AMONG PRODUCERS A FOUNDATION FOR AN ENDURING SOCIAL STRUCTURE

An Address by George H. Maxwell at Bloomington, Ill., Showing How This Principle Will Overcome Oppression by Combination of Capital.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—

I am a profound believer in the capacity of the human race to work out the high destiny of which it is capable if its genius is rightly directed. I am a most extreme optimist in my expectations of what the people of this nation will eventually accomplish in securing in fact as well as in theory not only equal rights, but equal opportunity for all men and the achievement by all our people of the highest average standard of life of which all are capable and which can be brought within the reach of all.

Unless this is accomplished our boasted civilization will be but a wave on the great ocean of time, rising into a brief existence, only to be submerged, as all the civilizations that have gone before us have been submerged, beneath the rottenness and corruption which has followed inevitably in the wake of vast accumulation of wealth, and the gradual absorption of the land into great estates.

HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

Already in this country the handwriting is on the wall, and he who runs may read the warning which Byron painted in words when he wrote:

"There is a moral of all human tales,
'Tis but the same rehearsal of the past.
First freedom, and then glory—when that fails,
Wealth, vice, corruption—barbarism at last,
And history, with all her volumes vast,
Hath but one page."

Our history will not be written on that page, and I am here to tell you why, and to tell you that your movement in the line of co-operation is one of the reasons why we will escape the fate that has at last destroyed all the great nations of the past.

But we have already reached the stage of "wealth—vice—corruption." No one who knows what goes on in this country doubts that for a moment. If any one questions it he should read the recently published book entitled "The Shame of the Cities" by Lincoln Steffens.

How are these dangers to be safeguarded against?

THE CAR OF JUGGERNAUT.

It cannot be done by purifying the cities, because they cannot be purified. Man will not rise above his environment or the dominating influence of that environment, and the influence which controls all things in our modern city is the mad race for wealth. It is a car of juggernaut which crushes public and private integrity and morality and every just conception of patriotism under its wheels as it rolls ruthlessly onward, driven by the multitude who are ready to sacrifice not only themselves, but their country in the great gamble for quickly gained wealth.

We closed up the Louisiana lottery in a burst of righteous public indignation, because it was encouraging the gambling mania and corrupting the people.

The district attorney of New York has recently set the machinery of the law in motion to stop the operations of a gambler named Canfield.

In St. Louis and Grand Rapids the foul brood of bribe-givers and bribe-takers has been held up to derision and disgrace, and a few of them may be punished.

COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

But we have gone so far that corruption has become a business system and conditions in our cities will breed two corruptionists where one is punished. Those conditions get worse and worse as the profits of preying upon the people become greater with the increase of the population of our cities; and our political and social institutions are rotting at their very source.

The corruption of our cities will inevitably taint and in the end control our national politics and the administration of our national government—Unless—

And here is the only safeguard—

Unless we plant the great majority of our people on the soil and maintain it there, and the people themselves learn to do for themselves by co-operation, so that in the end we shall eventually become a great co-operative commonwealth.

I am not proposing socialism, as its devotees understand it, or as it is usually defined and understood, as a remedy.

I am proposing the exact opposite of it.

I am proposing the very highest form of individual rights, opportunity, activity and development.

Socialism is to dream about doing things, and to begin at the wrong end and fail.

Co-operation is to do things, and to begin at the right end and succeed.

Co-operation is evolution—not revolution.

Evolution is the law of God.

Evolution is the natural law which has controlled the creation of the earth and all that there is on it.

It is the law of the development of the human race, and we need only to learn its lessons and study it as a method for the solution of every social problem to save the people of this nation from the social and political dangers that confront them to-day.

The trouble with most theories for the reform or betterment of social conditions is that they are too radical.

Reformers of that class plan an at-

tractive theory, and then urge its adoption all at once as a substitute for social conditions which have been a slow growth through the centuries.

GROWTH MUST BE GRADUAL.

They would create a tree instantly and have it all complete and perfect at its creation, doing it while you watch them, like Hindoo juggler. They are not content to plant the acorn and let the sturdy oak of social strength grow gradually in accordance with the law of nature and as was intended by the all-wise Creator.

But we cannot change Nature's laws.

They are as unchangeable as the stars.

Whatever men may do they must first learn to do.

Every oppression from which the producers of this country or any other sufferer to-day is because they have not learned or been trained to do for themselves the things which they leave it to others to do for them.

And those to whom they leave such things to be done, plan to make the greatest possible profit to themselves for doing them.

It is human nature that they should and always has been and always will be so.

THE DELUSIONS OF POLITICS.

The delusion that you can protect producers from such oppressions by making laws or by electing this man or that man to office or putting this political party or that political party in power, is a delusion which has long been maintained by a multitude of people.

But it is only a question of time when those who are misguided by this delusion will awaken from their dream, and learn that there is no help for them but to help themselves and do things for themselves.

This great movement in the direction of doing things for themselves by co-operative methods among producers from the land is something more than a mere question of profit and loss.

It is the slow awakening of a slumbering giant, who is just beginning to feel his strength, and when he has finally raised himself up to his full height, and trained his mind so that it can direct for his own protection all the faculties which God has given him, he will look back with surprise and astonishment at the days when he imagined he was bound hand and foot by the Lilliputians by whom he was surrounded.

AWAKENING OF THE GIANT.

And it is in the awakening and training of this giant—a symbolical embodiment of the abilities and energies of the people themselves, which is the hope of this nation for the future.

You cannot oppress a man who draws the rewards of his toil straight from nature's treasure vaults—gets it from the land itself—land which he owns—land on which no money lender holds a mortgage—provided, always, that that man has learned to co-operate with his fellow men of the same class, to do for themselves the things which it is beyond the power of the individual man to do for himself—the things which require the combined and co-operative effort of many men to accomplish.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF RUSKIN.

The broad solution of our social problems which I am presenting to you contemplates the creation of conditions in this country under which we will carry into practical effect the sound philosophy of Ruskin when he said:

"But since we live in an epoch of change and too, probably, of revolution, and thoughts which are not to be put aside are in the minds of all men capable of thought, I am obliged to affirm the one principle which can and in the end will close all epochs of revolution—that each man shall possess the ground he can use, and no worse."

It contemplates as a part of our public school system that every boy should be trained so that he will know how to till the land for a livelihood. It contemplates that the rush to the cities shall be stopped by the betterment of all the conditions of rural life—good roads, near-by neighbors, rural telephones, net works of electric railways, rural free delivery, thickly settled communities and towns and villages in close proximity to every farm home, so that every farmer may enjoy as well as the city dweller the advantages of schools and churches and libraries and gymnasiums, and where art and music may be studied for enjoyment in the home as well as in the cities.

It contemplates that wherever the thing to be done for the benefit of such a community requires the effort of more than one man, that those who require to have the thing done for them, whatever it may be, shall combine together and do it for themselves, provided it is within reach of the united and co-operative energy and capital of the aggregated number of individuals who require to have the thing done for them.

In this category are creameries, laundries, rural telephones, associations for the co-operative purchase of supplies, associations for the sale or disposition of the products of the soil, and many other associations which I might mention for mutual economy, mutual benefit or mutual protection.

In sections where irrigation is necessary, co-operative canal systems and irrigation works come within this category; and in many parts of the country where irrigation is not now generally supposed to be necessary, co-operative pumping plants may be established among farmers for the irrigation of lands which they could

in that way cultivate more intensively, and obtain a much larger yield and profit per acre than by dry farming.

CORPORATIONS SUBJECT TO PUBLIC CONTROL

When you go beyond this field of co-operation, you reach a field which is now largely occupied by large corporations, which are exercising a public use and for that reason subject to public control.

I believe that eventually the public ownership of all public utilities is inevitable in this country; but I am not a believer in the theory that we are ready to-day for municipal ownership in all our cities or for the government ownership of all our railroads.

Municipal ownership without municipal integrity may be a greater evil than corporate ownership, "and the last condition of that man be worse than the first."

I believe that political honesty must come before public ownership, and that the only way we will ever get political honesty is to restore the great majority of our people to the land, where they will live close to nature, and learn the obligations of man to his fellow men, and the imperative need of public integrity, by learning to unite together to do things for themselves.

HONESTY THE CORNERSTONE OF CO-OPERATION

Man is the product of his environment. Man will be what he is trained to be. And co-operation will train men to be honest with each other and with the public, because honesty and integrity in the discharge of obligations to one's fellow men is the corner stone of co-operation.

Without it co-operation is a house built upon the sands.

With such integrity, co-operation is a house built upon the eternal rocks as a foundation.

And so it is that your movement for the formation of farmers' associations, in order that you may transact for yourself the business of selling your own soil products, is but a single thread in the great cable of co-operation which will finally warp our ship of state off the rocks, and draw it to a safe anchorage.

The profits that you will make for yourself in the formation of these co-operative associations, and their management, is the least of the reasons which should impel you onward in the movement.

A CRISIS IN OUR HISTORY.

We have reached a crisis in our country's history.

It is a crisis threatening greater danger than when the cloud of disunion swept up from the south and the nation was drenched in the blood of a civil war.

The cancer of corruption following in the wake of great wealth is eating out the vitals of our country.

I have shown you that there is but one cure, and it is to men of your class that we must look for this cure.

In training yourselves to co-operate together to do things for yourselves that one man cannot do for himself, you are engaged in carrying out a patriotic purpose just as noble as though you had enlisted as a soldier to shoulder your arms and march to the front and lay down your life, if need be, in repelling the army of a foreign invader.

We are spending millions for forts and navies and to maintain an army to protect ourselves against the other nations of the earth.

Our greatest danger is not from foreign nations. It is in our midst. It is at the very heart of our political and social life.

And you who are here to-day are pioneers in the great campaign which will result in overthrowing the cohorts of corruption which will otherwise destroy us.

OPPOSITION A STIMULANT.

I have been told that your movement meets with opposition. Those who oppose it are most unwise. It is the lesson of all periods of the history of our race that reform movements, movements for the betterment of mankind, even movements which merely purport to be for human betterment, and are of questionable character, have been strengthened and built up and perpetuated by opposition and persecution.

No greater stimulus to the growth of your movement could exist than to have it systematically opposed. Such opposition rouses the combativeness and aggressiveness which is in every man's being, stimulates him to greater effort, and encourages him to persevere until obstacles have been overcome which would otherwise have caused failure.

STRENGTH COMES FROM STRUGGLE.

It is another law of nature that strength comes from strenuous struggle. The strong arm is the arm that is used. The strong mind is the mind that thinks. The strong man is the man who has developed every fibre of his physical vigor by use. The strong races of the earth are those which have survived oppression and overcome great obstacles in their development.

Be not discouraged by any condition that may confront you.

Be not discouraged even by temporary failure. It is the history of all movements that failure must at times be a part of their record.

But as the wise saying has it: "Failures are but the pillars of success."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATION.

What others have done, you can do. If you want successful illustrations of co-operation among producers, go to California and study the workings of the associations which have been formed there among the fruit growers for the marketing of their product.

And the road to their success was paved with many failures. At first it seemed as though there were more failures than successes.

But they persevered. They were forced to swim or drown. They had to learn to market their own products or have their industries destroyed.

And they learned.

And so will you learn, if you will persevere and be loyal to your fellows and to your movement.

If you want other illustrations of successful co-operation, go among the co-operative creameries of Wisconsin or Michigan, or go among the co-operative canal companies of California or Colorado or Montana.

If you want instances of gigantic success in co-operation, go to England

to Ireland and to Belgium and to Denmark and find it there.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES IN ENGLAND.

The growth of the co-operative stores in England has been something marvelous. Starting with practically nothing in the way of capital, in a comparatively few years they have built up a business aggregating millions of dollars a year.

They began right.

They began at the small end.

They began with the acorn and they gradually developed the tree until it has become a great strong oak.

If they had begun at the big end, and subscribed a capital stock as large as their present capital, and gone out into the highways and byways to hire men to transact their business, forming a great organization in which no man was trained to his duties, they would have failed hopelessly and miserably failed.

And so would any great business enterprise started in that way.

Co-operation can be no exception to the law of evolution.

You must begin with the seed and let it grow gradually, as they did in England with their co-operative stores.

THE MAKING OF MEN.

The great central thought which should be the pillar of fire by night and the pillar of cloud by day to lead the American people out of the wilderness of the corruptions and dangers of accumulated and aggregated wealth should be a great public movement in the line of "making men" rather than "making money."

Our government is upheld upon the shoulders of its own people.

And as our citizenship is maintained at a high standard of moral and physical strength on the part of our men and our women, just to that extent will the strength of our nation be maintained.

If we would be sure of this, we must keep our young men from flocking to the cities.

The way to do it is to train them through a system of education which will equip them to solve the problems of the country, and plant the idea in their minds that the country after all offers a greater stimulus for mental activity than the city.

PROBLEMS OF THE COUNTRY.

The most attractive problems of this generation are in the country. The building of good roads, the building of better farm homes, the engineering problems of the farm, the application of power to the needs of the farm and the farm home, the lessening of domestic burdens through better domestic arrangements, the construction of rural electric railways and rural telephones and farm irrigation systems and the application of machinery to all the uses of the farm, offer a field for effort and invention and the application of energy to the farmer's boy which no city can offer to him, provided he has had the opportunities of education to qualify him to solve these problems.

There should be in every county in this country a school where every farmer's boy could, without going any farther from home than the county seat, learn to do all the things which I have mentioned.

AGRICULTURE AND MANUAL TRAINING.

We have schools where a part of this training may be obtained. The Throop Polytechnic Institute at Pasadena, California, and the Stout Manual Training School at Menomonie, Wisconsin, are of this class. But, coupled with them should be the agricultural training which a boy gets at the Doylestown National Farm School, or in part at the summer school of the Wisconsin State University at Madison.

And every girl should have an equal opportunity to fit herself for her duties as the mistress of a farm home.

Out of such homes will come a generation of strong, conservative and intelligent men who will solve the great problems of this people, and will solve them so gradually and steadily that no radical methods will ever need to be adopted.

They will put out of business the politician who wants to ride in blood up to his bridle bits, like an erstwhile governor of Colorado, or the present-day politician who seeks to ride into public office on a wave of prejudice and champion the people's rights with his voice, while his hand, like as not, is in the pocket of some corporation.

"Put not your faith in princes"—nor in politicians.

"The Lord helps those who help themselves."

So long as the people depend for relief upon politics, just that long will they be disappointed.

THE LARK IN THE MEADOW.

When they learn the lesson of the fable of the lark in the meadow, and go to work to do things for themselves, talk politics less, and train themselves to do things by co-operation more, they will be surprised at the progress they will make in the right direction.

Politics, and a dependence on the part of the people upon politics, are the hope and the salvation of the corruptions and the trusts, and of every combination of capital which lives by skimming the cream from the industries of the people.

If you want the cream yourself you must do your own skimming.

You must not imagine for moment that what I have advocated is a mere theory. It is far more than that. It is a broad highway leading us out of the social and political bog in which we have been mired down.

There are instances here and there all over this country where the seed has been planted and is thrifly growing.

INDICATIONS OF THE MOVEMENT.

You see the movement at work in the increased interest in country life, in nature study in the school, in the establishment of such institutions as the Doylestown Farm Training School in Pennsylvania; in the Pingree potato patch idea; and the vacant lot farm associations which are working it out in many cities.

You see it in the school gardens which are being established in so many places and in the increased interest in agricultural training as a part of our public school system.

You see it in the great upbuilding of the Department of Agriculture as one of the component parts of our national government, and in the work

RED RUM.

A Temperance Lesson.

(Copyrighted by "SUCCESS.")

We were standing at the counter of a sumptuous barroom in San Antonio where Barclay and the two Englishmen in the party had met by appointment. Barclay had a ranch to sell which the Englishmen, two heavy-set, red-faced, high booted fellows were about to purchase. I had acted as broker in the transaction and was well pleased with the price settled upon and anxious that no "hitch" occur to delay the immediate closing of the bargain.

The bar-tender put out four glasses and a bottle of liquor in anticipation of our order and the two Englishmen and myself poured a good "three fingers" into our glasses, but Barclay hesitated a moment and then said, "I think I'll take sarsaparilla."

The Englishmen glanced at each other significantly. "We're not buying soft drinks today, partner," said one.

Barclay hesitatingly poured out a good sized drink and raised it to his lips and turned toward the Englishmen who smiled their approval.

A strange thing then occurred. Barclay took off his hat and looked into the crown of it for a minute and then set the untouched liquor on the bar again. "Gentlemen," he said, "You'll have to excuse me, but I cannot drink liquor." Todd, one of the Englishmen, banged his fist down on the bar and exclaimed:—"If you can't drink with us, you can't trade with us—that's all."

Barclay turned to him, his face very white, and said slowly:—"Then the deal is off gentlemen."

Presently Barclay said, "I'll admit I should like to trade with you, gentlemen, but the trade can go to the devil if I have to drink whiskey in order to make it. I will tell you why I can't drink liquor if you will listen a moment. You may think it took courage to refuse to drink, but I tell you it would have taken more courage to have accepted it." He drew a newspaper clipping from his pocket book and laid it down where we could all see it. "That's exhibit No. 1," he remarked.

For a moment we started in amazement at the great black letters which spelled the word GUILTY. The article read: "John Barclay was convicted of murder in the first degree, but that sentence was postponed through respect to the prisoner's mother who dropped dead in the courtroom upon hearing the verdict. "That's nice stuff for a man to read about himself, eh?" said Barclay, with

When I awoke I was horrified to find myself in a prison cell. The jailer stood at the door and cautioned, "Remember anything you say may be used against you." A great dread sat, like a lump of ice, on my heart. I begged him to explain. Anything but that awful suspense. Then he told me I had murdered Miss C, the old landlady.

"My trial was set down for a date about a month off and my angel mother secured the best and ablest counsel to defend me; but, best of all, she came to me in my agony and put her hand on my forehead, and then kissed me and told me that she believed me innocent. How she could logically do it, with evidence enough against me to damn an angel, I don't know, but she did it with her woman's heart, and her woman's heart broke when, at length, the jury told her she had been

marked."

"Gentlemen," resumed Barclay, after a pause, "I used to believe all lawyers rascals until that time. But the way that man worked for me was nothing short of sublime. He labored with me day in and day out, morning, noon, and night, striving by all means known to philosophy, science and practice, to recover from the sensitive plates of my memory the picture printed on them by a rum-enfeebled spirit between the hours of eleven P. M. and two A. M. on the night of the murder.

But it was of no use. Evidently the films of memory had been temporarily desensitized by the stupefying influence of the alcohol. Anyway, nothing could bring the dreaded pictures of that awful period to the surface.

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"I shall not bore you with the har-

rassing details of the trial. It was shown, however, that I had been discovered in Miss C's room. I was on the floor in a drunken sleep when the officers arrived, and was completely dressed, even to my overcoat and hat. Near my right hand, as if I had but recently relaxed my hold upon it, lay my pistol. One of the cartridges had been discharged and the bullet found in Miss C's body fitted the empty shell.

"My lawyer used to come to my cell and implore me to use every trick and device that I knew to bring back the chain of events of that fateful night, but I could only gaze at him stupidly. So far I could go, but no further.

At a certain point the cloud of oblivion would drop before my mind, and I could not penetrate it. I thought that by thinking with great rapidity, and running with exact sequence along the chain of occurrences leading up to a certain hour, the mental momentum thus acquired might carry me through into the realms of my mental darkness. But it was without avail.

You can drive a horse at a furious rate right up to the brink of a lake, but there he will stop, and not budge an inch further; and the blackness of the lake in front of him is no blacker than the blackness of that hell-born period of five or six hours of oblivion that confronted me. O, the helplessness of it all. I used to sit and watch my lawyer fight against such overwhelming odds that the admiration I felt for his skill would, at times, so absorb me that I felt the part I was taking in that awful tragedy.

An embarrassed silence followed.

"Gentlemen, the rum that I drank murdered my mother. At that time," continued Barclay, "my mother and I were living in a boarding house kept by an old maid of uncertain means and temper. I had just returned from a cattle-trading trip and was regaling 'the boys' with a little up-country gossip and some hot rum. I remember it was eleven o'clock at night. The whole scene comes back to me now: the hot rum-and-water laden air; the great stove, red with rage and energy. There my remembrance of the scene ends.

that department is doing to stimulate an interest in agriculture and the prosperity of those engaged in it.

You see it in the awakening interest in co-operation everywhere, in the co-operative associations that are being formed, in the rapid growth of co-operative creameries and co-operative producers' associations of all kinds.

TRIUMPH OF THE RURAL LIFE.

And the one thing which will make it more easily possible, will tend to the most to draw the city dweller to the country and relieve the lonesomeness and isolation of the farm life, are the good roads, for which a great move-

ment is now gathering force, and the electric railway systems which are threading the rural districts in every thickly settled farming section of our country.

All these are forerunners of the final

triumph of the rural life and of a new

era in this country when "Men-making"

and not "Money making" will be our national slogan.

"Great hearts, true faith and ready hands;

Men whom the lust of office does not kill,

Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,

Men who possess opinion and a will,

Men who have honor, men who will lie,

Men who can stand before a demagogue,

And when his treacherous flattery with-out winking;

Tall men sun-crowned, who live above the fog,

The Professor and the Lion.

By J. Sackville Martin.

From The Sketch



Bravery, Doctor, said my friend the third officer, isn't such a simple thing as you think it. One man is brave in the way, and another in a different one. Often enough, that which is called bravery is nothing more than custom. You wouldn't go up on the fore-royal yard in half a gale to reef sail, would you? Not you! You'd be afraid. Well, you might think me a brave man because I would. But then I'd be afraid to cut a chap's leg off, and you wouldn't.

That was what old Captain Hoskins, whom I used to sail with, could never understand. If a man was a bit nervous about the sea, he used to look down on him as all sorts of a coward. At there came a day when he learned better.

It happened when I was with him in a three-masted sailing-ship, the Arrow. We lay at Singapore, along Tanjong Pagan wharf, loading with a general cargo for Liverpool. The principal object in that cargo was lion that we were shipping for London. It lay in a strong cage of wood and iron, with a door in the front through which it could be fed. It was a fine big brute, and every time it stretched itself you could see the muscles slipping over its sides and the long, wicked-looking claws peeping out from the pads of its feet in a way that made you very thankful for the bars.

We had a passenger or two, one of whom was a young girl who went by the name of Hilda Sandford. Directly the old man set eyes on her trim figure and her wealth of golden hair, he was struck all of a heap, so to speak, and I could see that he was promising himself a mighty pleasant voyage.

The other passenger was a strange, aman, who wore gold eye-glasses, and kept peering about the ship in a most uncomfortable way. He gave his name as Professor Hay, though we didn't find out what he professed until later.

An hour or two before we started, Mr. Hay came up to the old man and began asking him a lot of questions.

"Captain," he said nervously, "I hope we shall have a quiet passage."

"I don't see why we shouldn't," said Hoskins genially.

Mr. Hay looked up at the sky.

"There seems to be a good deal of wind about," he said.

"Pretty fair," said Hoskins. "That's what's going to take us home. Not being a steamer, we can't do without."

"You're sure it's quite safe?" asked Hoskins.

"Safe!" says the old man, getting on his high horse, "safe! I'm sailing this ship."

The Professor smiled apologetically. You will excuse me, Captain," he said, "I did not mean any offence. The fact is I am constitutionally nervous."

He turned away without even a glance at the girl.

"That man," said Hoskins, looking after him, "is frightened of his own

weather, I'll show you the sort of man I am. I should love a bit of danger for your sake."

About a week later, the girl was sitting on the poop-deck, reading a book. The "old man" was marching up and down with a quarter-deck trot, casting glances at her and thinking how pretty she was, when suddenly he uttered a howl that would have frightened an elephant and sprang into the port mizzen rigging. I was near at the time, and I looked at him, wondering whether he had gone mad. Then I saw what he had seen, and I went up to the starboard mizzen shrouds as quickly as he had gone up the port ones. The girl raised her head and looked up at the Captain and he gaped down at her and tried to shout. But for some time he could only make faces.

"Look! look!" he yelled at last, "come up the rigging!" The lion is loose!

She sprang to her feet and looked about her. Not four yards away from her the lion was playing with a coil of rope, the terrible claws alternately exposing and sheathing themselves. The creature was paying no sort of attention to the girl at the moment, but of course it might take it into its head to spring on her at any instant. As she stood, she was cornered between the stern of the ship and the cabin door. There was nothing to be done but to climb up the rigging. She tried, but the first step was too high, and she could not manage it; when she realized that, I thought she was going to faint.

Hoskins was just going down to give her a hand, but at that moment the lion looked up and saw him, and lashing its tail gave a muffled roar. The "old man" stuck where he was then, and sort of shivered all over like a jelly. As for the girl, she moaned despondingly, and gave herself up for lost. Just then—out of the cabin came Professor Hay.

He took one look around and saw the lion. Then he picked up a broom that someone who had been washing decks had left leaning against the deck-house, and pushed at the lion with it, looking it straight between the eyes. He kept walking forward, pushing the beast gently before him right into the waist and back into its cage, in spite of several ugly snarls. When he had it safely fastened in, he came astern again, looking not the least bit excited or worried, and put the broom carefully back in its place. The girl was looking hard at him, and her eyes were shining; but he didn't seem to be aware of it. Captain Hoskins had come down the rigging and was looking a trifle ashamed of himself. He hadn't known it was so easy to push lions into their cage with a broom. After a bit he spoke up.

"That was a fine bit of work, Sir," he said. "If I hadn't seen it, I couldn't have believed it."

"Oh, it's nothing," said the professor. "It was my business. I have tame wild animals."

After that he seemed to dismiss the whole subject from his mind, and went down into the cabin. But I saw him, later in the evening, talking to that girl, and he must have had something important to say to her, for when the "old man" met her next morning and began making excuses for himself, she cut him short.

"Captain Hoskins," she said, "do you remember advising me to marry a brave man?"

"I do," said Hoskins, a bit puzzled.

"Well," she said softly, "he asked me yesterday; and I'm going to take your advice."

All of which shows you, Doctor, that bravery is very much a matter of custom. As for poor old Hoskins, we had mill-pond weather the whole way home, and he hadn't even a chance to show himself.—Sketch.

LOVE AND ADVENTURE.

THE THEME OF THE STIRRING SERIAL STORY BY SIR CONAN DOYLE, CREATOR OF SHERLOCK HOLMES.

This Exceptional Story, Highly Illustrated, Will Start in the Next Issue of This Magazine Section—Be Sure of Your Subscription, so as Not to Miss the First Chapters.

We have arranged for the publication in 15 issues, of the thrilling story of love and adventure, "The White Company," by Sir A. Conan Doyle, author of Micah Clarke, The Study in Scarlet, Sign of the Four, and the Shorter Sherlock Holmes Detective Stories.

"The White Company," to write which Mr. Doyle read 123 contemporary books, is a tale of the battles of England's Knight Errants, her redoubtable men-at-arms and her wondrous long-bowmen, during the period when all France was harried by the famous Black Prince. In those times, when gunpowder was just coming to be used in a crude form, the English long-bowman could send his gray goose shaft with deadly effect, a distance of 420 yards, or practically a quarter of a mile. The bows were made of yew, tough and springy, and the arrows were of ash, long, and feathered and straight.

"So we toast all together. To the gray goose feather And the land where the gray goose flew."

The White Company is the sequel to Mr. Doyle's great story, Sir Nigel, for which he received Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.

In presenting the revised "White Company" we are offering our many readers one of the most stirring and powerful stories written by any modern author.

A Russian does not become of age until he is twenty-six.

At the recent Greco-Roman athletic games, the Russians made a particularly poor showing in the sprinting or running contests, notwithstanding their extensive Manchurian training.

The Washington Post says that that German stable hand who was imprisoned for three weeks for swearing at one of the Kaiser's horses "will hereafter curb and bridle his temper a bit." Should think he would.

It is now stated that the Japanese General Kuroki is none other than Sir Hector McDonald, who mysteriously disappeared some years ago in India. The story is ridiculed in Russian circles, as these people say they know, many of them personally, that Kuroki fought like anything but a dead man.

The "old man" saw that he had gone too far. "Wait!" he said, "don't be frightened. I promise not to say a word until we reach England. So when we get there, if we have a bit of rough

"Oh, it's all right when you're used

to it," said Hoskins modestly. "A brave man and a pretty woman are two of the finest sights in creation. They ought always to be together."

There was something in his tone that made her blush, and though she agreed with him, she took the first opportunity of clearing off to another part of the deck.

Shortly afterwards we put to sea.

For the next few days we had the best weather, and everything went smoothly. I could see one or two things that set me thinking. The first was that the old man was making himself uncommonly attentive to Miss Sandford.

The second was that Mr. Hay,

in a quiet and timid sort of way,

was thinking a good deal of her too.

For my part, I thought the girl fancied Hay rather than Hoskins; and though she couldn't avoid the "old man," and could not help listening to his sea yarns, I could see her eyes turning forwards towards the waist, where Hay was putting in his time looking at the lion.

One afternoon the skipper was sitting beside Miss Sandford on the poop-deck, when Hay came up the companion and made his way towards them.

"There's something I want to tell you, Captain," he said. "It's getting on my mind and making me quite uncomfortable. That man whose business it is to look after the lion isn't doing his work properly. The animal isn't getting enough food. It is developing a savage nature. And yesterday, when I went to see the man about it, I found that he was intoxicated. I really think you should interfere."

Of course, the "old man" should have interfered. But he didn't like being told his duty by the little Professor, especially when the girl was about, so he just sneered.

"I suppose you're afraid of the beast escaping?" he said.

"I should certainly regard it as unfortunate," the little man replied.

"You see, a drunken man might be careless about the fastenings. I must really insist upon your speaking to him."

"He's not one of my crew," said Hoskins. "I have enough to do to look after them. If any of them get drunk, they'll hear of it. But this chap is a passenger, even if he is only a steerage one. He can do as he likes with his spare time. If you're so darned frightened about the beast, you'd better look to the fastenings yourself."

"Excuse me," said the Professor stiffly, "that is not my business. The animal does not belong to me. I have done what I believe to be my duty and can say no more."

"He turned away without even a glance at the girl.

"That man," said Hoskins, looking after him, "is frightened of his own

SEASONABLE FADS.

Unique and Striking Designs in Hair Ornaments, Hat Pins and Necklaces.

This year has its share of fads and frits quite as much as any that are past and these are used with no small degree of art and precision. One might almost think that the days of barbarism had returned so wide and fervid is the craze for beads, buckles and bracelets, were it not for the fact that each article which is donned gains that distinction by reason of its harmony or contrast. Color plays a great part in the present sartorial drama and the fashionable woman is always seeking for effect in its use. Beads in the form of necklaces are worn in all colors and they are used to further accentuate some color tone in the costume. The necklace worn with the lingerie blouse is often chosen to match the hat and gloves, or to offer a becoming note of contrast to a monochrome ensemble. A girl of to-day does not own one necklace but a dozen, some of them expensive but the majority costing from \$2 to \$5 each. Some very beautiful shades of green and amethyst are seen in these beads, while amber is returned to favor with a vengeance.

Among the prettiest necklaces recently seen are those of shell from Honolulu with coloring of wondrous beauty. They come in all of the pastel shades, while the blue-grays, greens, pale yellows and old rose are beautifully combined. The shells are very small and alive with color. The necklaces are often long enough to wrap several times about the neck.

Hatpins, too, are causing considerable interest this year, appearing in all manner of fantastic shapes and in rare colorings. The same idea of harmony is adhered to with these quite as much as in the choice of a necklace. Those pins with heads of amber are considered especially smart with black hats as well as those of tan and brown, while almost every fashionable color may be matched in hatpins of crystal or other persuasion. Some very dainty heads of Dresden china are hand painted and tinted with the delicate colors for wear with the white and flower hats.

Carrying out this idea of artistic adornment are the flowers of soft satin ribbon which trim many dainty frocks and hats. The gloss of the ribbon as well as its softness and exquisite shadings give to the blossoms of ribbon a rare beauty which is seldom seen in those of silk or velvet. Rare little bunches of violets or wild roses made of satin ribbon are frequently worn as bodice decoration instead of the real flowers, and while they prove an excellent suggestion of the flowers themselves, they have the added charm of not crushing and being always fresh. A lady of fashion recently sailing for Europe carried several beautiful little corsage bouquets of this kind.

There has been a greater demand for fancy combs and hair ornaments this year than for sometime past. Head dressing has reached its height during the past few years and coiffures were never more exquisitely arranged. It is small wonder then that the demand for combs has been so great. Here the idea of suitability is still followed and while the comb must be that in best harmony with the costume, the little bar or other shaped pin which holds the stray locks at the neck must match the comb. These are in all prices. One very striking and attractive comb seen recently was of a composition resembling amber. A huge dragon fly strung its wings across the top in beautifully shaded metal giving the effect of iridescence in coloring. The price was \$3.50. Another of tortoise shell mounted in solid gold with dainty designs of leaves and berries was five inches wide and cost \$21.50. The fruit was carried out in small Oriental pearls, the centre one being a large fresh water pearl. In spite of the good imitations which can be had, the real shell is unequalled for lightness and durability.

"Captain Hoskins," she said, "do you remember advising me to marry a brave man?"

"I do," said Hoskins, a bit puzzled.

"Well," she said softly, "he asked me yesterday; and I'm going to take your advice."

All of which shows you, Doctor, that bravery is very much a matter of custom. As for poor old Hoskins, we had mill-pond weather the whole way home, and he hadn't even a chance to show himself.—Sketch.

Margaret Anglin.



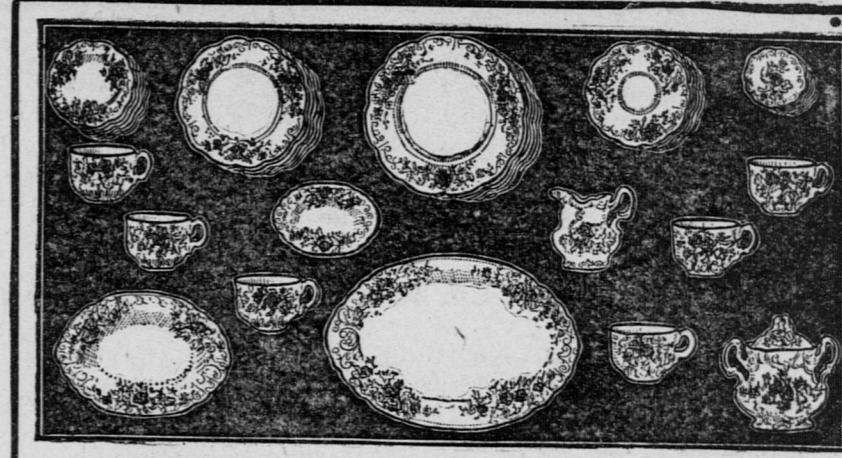
Margaret Anglin, who refused to proceed with the third act of William Vaughn Moody's play until he signed a document giving her the exclusive American, English and Australian rights to it, was born in the Canadian House of Parliament twenty-five years ago. That her birthplace was unusual resulted from the fact that her father, Timothy Anglin, was Speaker of the Canadian House and her mother was there during a session.

Miss Anglin has been on the stage ten years, her first important engagement being with James O'Neill, with whom she played Mercedes in "Monte Cristo." In Mansfield's production of the famous "Cyrano de Bergerac" she had the part of Roxanne, and later was star in the Empire Theatre Stock Company of New York. For two years she has been at the head of her own company, and has achieved marked success in "Zira."

The Muck Rake writers are said to be taking after the fertilizer trade; probably not, however, tooth and nail.

It is announced that the pump trust will increase its capital stock by some eight million dollars. We refrain from making the usual watery remarks which might be suggested in this connection.

Friends of Secretary Taft admit that a man constructed on his generous plan of architecture has a small chance of escape when an enthusiastic Presidential bee takes a notion to get after him in earnest.



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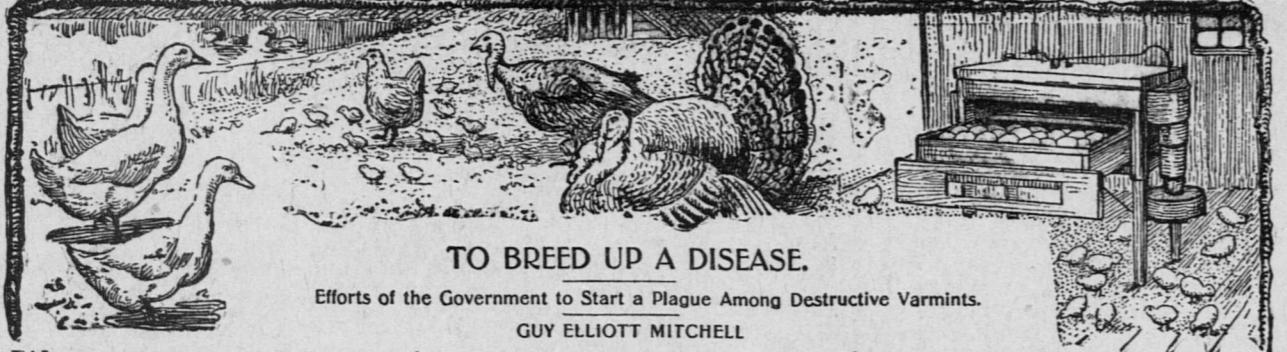
We can positively remove any sort of freckles with STILMANN'S FRECKLE CREAM. The cream is a non-oily, non-greasy cream. It will not stain clothes. It is easily applied and will not irritate the skin. It will remove freckles from the face and figure will be well shaped. Your skin will be clear and firm, you will feel and look years younger. Our treatment is recommended by eminent physicians themselves are my patients. I absolutely guarantee satisfaction in every case. I send my new book on Obesity—Its Causes and Cure free to all interested; also a trial treatment. Address confidentially, H. C. BRADFORD, M.D., 20 East 22d St., Dept. 450, New York City.

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TO BREED UP A DISEASE.

Efforts of the Government to Start a Plague Among Destructive Varmints.
GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL

Did you ever see a rat or mouse or wild rabbit sick from what might be termed natural causes? Any one who can contribute such an animal to the Department of Agriculture may unwittingly confer a benefit of millions of dollars annually on this country. What the Department wants is a fatal and contagious malady, which it is working hard to get now, but up to date the work is merely promising, there having been no satisfactory result to record. So if any one has a hutch of rabbits swept off by a sudden and mysterious disease, or if he notices any swift and sudden mortality among the rats and mice in his locality, that may be the very thing the Department is looking for,

be bought by the pound and spread on bread. The contagious quality has not developed yet in any of the foreign cultures tried.

THE RABBIT PEST.

The biological survey has been able to do a good deal in a practical way with the rabbit pest. Some time ago the forest service set up a howl of indignation. It had planted some hundred thousand young trees, nursery stock, in one of the California forest reserves, and the rabbits ate them up in about a week. Then it seemed several hundred acres with white pine to restore the land after a fire, and the rabbits cheerfully set to work, dug up all the seeds and ate them. But

Egg Farms of California.

By T. F. McGREW.

Many years ago I assisted a friend in the loading of a car of poultry for California. This car was shipped from Central Ohio, and the fowls contained therein were very well selected from flocks of desirable varieties. The owner of this car crossed the continent in care of his birds and settled in Central California. Reports from there a few years later told a direful story of the impossibility of success in poultry-growing in California.

It is unnecessary to relate the many troubles experienced, except to say that the amateur in poultry at that time imagined that the birds would live and prosper in the California climate without proper shelter within houses during the cold, damp weather. A close study of these conditions has entirely eliminated all these mistakes, and to-day there is no place in the United States where there is an enthusiasm equal to that found throughout California with reference to this industry.

The construction of proper houses, the selecting of proper breeds and the proper caring for them has built up an enormous egg business through that section of the country.

In the neighborhood of Petaluma, more Leghorn fowls are probably kept for producing the white-shelled eggs, for the California city markets than can be found within the same number of miles in any other place in the world. One enthusiastic visitor to that locality has made the statement that every acre in the fifty thousand acres visited contained a hundred Leghorns.

The climate of Southern California, the beauties of the scenery, the pleasure of fruit cultivation and the profitable growing of poultry have attracted many hundreds to that section to embark in these pursuits under pleasant conditions.

A Mr. Brownlow who purchased a few acres of ground in that locality ten years ago has built up for himself, with the assistance of his wife and children, a most profitable combination of poultry, fruit, bees and squabs, all of which thrive continually under the softer climates of that locality, enabling these people to produce broilers every month with a minimum amount of care and attention, the fruit and bees being a remarkable source of profit during the greater part of the year.

PROTECTION AGAINST DAMP IMPORTANT.

The buildings used for poultry in these localities need not be so expensive in construction as is necessary in that portion of the country visited

and other necessities is not so high as in the colder parts of the country, as much of it is usually produced near at hand. All of these things combine to make the regions of Southern California most attractive to poultry growers, who may be seeking a softer climate to lessen the aggravation which the rigors of winter have upon some member of the family. Many have gone there seeking a place merely to benefit their health, and have been much improved by so doing; but they have also been able to make a living for themselves and their families through the combination above described.

ALL CANNOT SUCCEED.

averaged for the twenty years 25½ bushels per acre. In all these figures the number of acres sown is given and the number of bushels harvested.

"During the twenty years," said Mr. Hollinger, "I have aimed to carry enough cattle to use up the roughness and the corn raised on the farm, usually from 100 to 400 head. Of late years I have paid more attention to cattle and alfalfa, and have found that it was a far more reliable combination than purely grain farming in which I was chiefly engaged in the earlier time of my experience. There is no question but that any intelligent farmer can make a competency, and support his family in abundant comfort in central Kansas. I have done no more than any of my neighbors did or might have done. Each year the same income approximately can be secured if the work is carefully planned and such crops are raised as are adapted to Kansas soil and Kansas climate."

As an example of Mr. Hollinger's stock raising it may be mentioned that he came to Kansas City recently with \$9,500 worth of stock which he sold off his farm. He has lived on the same place for thirty-three years and is not leaving Kansas because he is entirely satisfied with his wealth but because he wants to give his family a broader education and to secure recreation for himself. "I think I have enough to keep me from want," he said, "and I am entitled to get something more out of life than I have heretofore done."

GREAT BEAR COUNTRY.

Representative Bede of Minnesota Tells the President About Big Game Hunting in Duluth.

How it happened that the war correspondents at Washington found out about J. Adam Bede's conference on bears with President Roosevelt does not appear. However, a full report of the Minnesota Congressman's tales has been made, and was made public in the New York Evening Post. It makes an alluring document. Mr. Bede, who is the acknowledged wit of the House, sought the President with the friendliest intention. "You like to shoot bears," said "Jadam," diplomatically. Mr. Roosevelt admitted it.

"But you don't have to go into the wild West for your sport," went on the Minnesota statesman. "Think of this fact: thirteen bears were shot in the streets of Duluth last year—in Duluth, the pride of the Northwest, that beautiful city on the great unsalted sea."

The statement had a perceptible effect on the President, and Mr. Bede was encouraged to go on. "It's the only place in the whole world, Mr. President, where you can go bear hunting by trolley car, under the electric light, and on asphalt pavements. We have all the conveniences so dear to the heart of the true sportsman, and without leaving your hunting ground you can walk across the street to the mail box and drop in a postal card to your friends, telling them all about the game you have bagged."

With the Congressman was a Duluth constituent, a lady with first-hand knowledge of bear hunting in that city. She added her corroborative statement: "Oh, yes, Mr. President, a short time ago a friend of mine heard a noise outside his window, and on looking out saw that it was a bear trying to climb a telegraph pole. He shot that fellow without leaving his bedroom."

Then, to the joy of the President, Mr. Bede took up the tale: "Why, bears are common things with us up in Minnesota, Mr. President. Last year five bears held up one of our trolley cars. They were two old ones and three cubs. This occurred right in the streets of Duluth. The big fellow got in front of the car and put his paws on the dashboard, driving the motor-man off, while mamma and the cubs went around after the conductor. After they had had enough of this sport they raised the siege and trotted off toward the outskirts of the city. Oh, no, we don't let the bears trouble us much. When they get too bothersome we turn them over to the police, who drive them out of town; but it's a great bear country up there, and I'm sure you would like to see a bit of it."

Now, if it is announced that President Roosevelt means to take a vacation up in the Minnesota woods, the correspondents may go straight to Duluth, where, as Mr. Bede is a true prophet, the great bear slayer may be found sitting in the door of an up-to-date hotel, a rifle across his knees, waiting for the promised sport.

BEEF, HONEY, BEE SUPPLIES. All races bees, queens, fine line supplies. Everything for the bee-keepers. Send 25¢ for catalog stating which you want. A. L. Root Co., Medina, N.Y., City, Philadelphia, Chicago.

CATSKILL MT. POST CARDS—10 assorted fine colored artistic views, 25 cents, from the Haunts of the Wild. Send 25¢ for catalog. "The Haunts of the Money. Also West Point, Hudson River Valley, &c., &c., list free. Barton & Spooner, Box 33, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y.

ATHLETIC OUTFITS—Base ball uniforms a specialty. Send for sample book of uniform flannels and athletic cloths. Charges prepaid to any point in the U.S. Established 1888. William Read & Sons, Boston, Mass.

VALUABLE SCARF PINS absolutely protected by our patented thief proof "Simplex Pin Guard." Ask dealer or send 25 cents to day for gold plated scarf pins. H. Ryplinski, 142 West 10th Street, New York.

BEES, HONEY, BEE SUPPLIES. All races bees, queens, fine line supplies. Everything for the bee-keepers. Send 25¢ for catalog stating which you want. A. L. Root Co., Medina, N.Y., City, Philadelphia, Chicago.

PATENTS FOR HAT PROTECT Our books for information on receipt of 6 cents stamp. R. S. & A. B. Lacy, Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

1370 

1884 

TO THE LAME There are only two extensions—we patented our "Lame" style hats to make it correctly at \$10. With "O'Connor's Latest" ready made shoes, slippers or Oxford ties, without alteration—open back—perfect smile and instant Cut this out and send to-day and we will tell you how to get one free. Give shortage.

E. L. O'Connor Mfg. Co., 1271 Broadway, N. Y.



THE SCOURGE OF THE CATTLE COUNTRY.

feeding the fowls; and the facility with zero weather during the winter months. Protection from rain, damp and vermin is the most necessary adjunct to a properly constructed poultry house when the poultry can not run at large and range over the land. There is no month in the year in which they can not find more or less animal and vegetable life for food upon the range.

This 12 months of food supply reduces the expense very materially in

made two entire failures, one in 1895 and one in 1901. In 1895 it was very near a failure, only 3 bushels per acre. Less attention was paid to oats and only 679 acres were raised. This

is the scourge of the cattle country.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. H. Kline, Ltd., 31 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SEND NO MONEY—WE PAY THE FREIGHT

We will gladly send you as a present one of our Beautiful Dinner Sets, guaranteed full size, for family use, high-grade porcelain (no cheap imitation), floral design, chaste and pretty with edges traced in gold, the kind that is all the rage in fashionable New York, if you will help us introduce our Standard Baking Powder, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Soaps and Toilet Articles. All our goods are pure—no trash, then we have a special offer for our customers and give a discount. We will send you a sample and help you and do not need to send us a cent of your money. Other firms may have tried to convince you that their offers were liberal, but we know that our goods and premiums are better than any others you have ever seen, because they have been put alongside ours and have been declared so by competent judges, by people who know. We can easily prove this to you if you will drop us a line, just a postal card if you like, so that we can send you a full description of our plans and many other really valuable things which you may keep for yourself, no matter whether you ever do a cent's worth of business with us, or not. You will be paid over and over again for your little trouble.

WE WILL SEND YOU ALMOST ANYTHING ELSE YOU WANT

such as Lamps, Furniture, Silverware, Curtains, Trunks—in fact there is no reason why you should not completely furnish your house or clothe yourself without a cent of expense, by helping us to introduce the "Curwell Plan" of doing business.

We want to be square with you and if after you receive the Dinner Set, you find it is not exactly as represented, you may keep it and not do another thing for us.

That's the kind of people we are.

You will be surprised to find how easy it is for you to take orders for these necessary household goods because we allow you to give free with every pound of Baking Powder, Tea, Coffees, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Soaps and Toilet Articles.

Send us your name and address, we will send you a copy of our catalog.

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THE AMADOR LEDGER

Established November 1, 1855.

JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1906.

Five Cents Per Copy.

LAWYERS.

TABOR & TABOR

—Attorneys at Law—
Stock Building, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Special attention given to applications for
United States Mineral Patents and Land and
Mining litigation.

J. W. CALDWELL

Attorney-at-Law

JACKSON, CAL.

Will practice in all courts of the State.

DOCTORS.

D. R. P. S. GOODMAN

Physician and Surgeon

SUTTER CREEK, CAL.

Diseases of women and children a specialty.
Office hours—12 to 2 p. m.; 7 to 9 p. m.

D. R. T. D. M. QUINN

Physician and Surgeon

AMADOR CITY, CAL.

Office hours—2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone
at residence.

D. R. A. PARKER LEWIS

Physician and Surgeon

SUTTER CREEK.

Office:—Werner Building. CAL.

E. E. ENDICOTT, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

JACKSON, CAL.

Office: Webb building. All calls promptly
attended to at all times.

D. R. E. V. TIFFANY

Physician and Surgeon

PLYMOUTH, CAL.

OFFICE—Forrest House. HOURS—8 to 9 a. m.,
and 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Telephone Main 41.

D. R. L. E. PHILLIPS

Physician and Surgeon

JACKSON, CAL.

X-Ray used in Practice.
OFFICE—Well & Reno Building. Residence
north Main street, opposite California
Hotel. Telephone No. 401.

D. R. A. M. GALL

Physician and Surgeon

JACKSON, CAL.

Office in Marella building, Main Street

D. R. H. N. FREIMAN

Physician and Surgeon

SUTTER CREEK, CAL.

Office hours—12 to 2 and 7 to 8:30 p. m.

D. R. J. H. O'CONNOR

Physician and Surgeon

Formerly of Roosevelt Hospital and Vander-

bilt Clinic, New York City.

Office and residence opposite the Methodist
Church.

SUTTER CREEK, CAL.

A. P. GRIFFIN,

Physician and Surgeon

VOLCANO, CAL.

Phone No. Calls promptly answered.

DENTISTS.

D. R. C. A. HERRICK

DENTIST

JACKSON, CAL.

Office in Kay building. Hours from 9 a. m.
to 5 p. m.

D. R. JOHN A. DELUCCHI

DENTIST

SUTTER CREEK, CAL.

OFFICE HOURS:—From 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

A. Malatesta

BAKERY

SUTTER CREEK, CAL.

BEST—FAMILY—GROCERIES

French and American Bread, Pies,
Cakes, Cookies, etc.

Wagon visits Jackson on Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday of each week.

sep 2

College of Notre Dame

MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA.

Boarding and Day School conducted by the
Sisters of Notre Dame (Namur). Founded in 1856

The curriculum embraces all the branches of
a solid English education. Preparatory and
advanced courses in art, language and music.

For further information address

SISTER SUPERIOR.

J. GHIGLIERI & BRO.

Cosmopolitan Liquor Store

JACKSON GATE, CAL.

Dealers and Jobbers in foreign and domestic

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

SELECTED stock of Imported Goods. Choice

California Whiskey, Popular Beers, Eastern

and Domestic Beers; special bottling.

Havana, Key West and New York Cigars.

Bourbon, Rye, Sweet and Sour Mash Whiskies

of celebrated distilleries.

SAVED.

The A. Van der Nallen

SCHOOLS OF ENGINEERING

Open in all Branches.

Great demand for ex-students in all lines.

New students should enroll at once.

Address, 5100 Telegraph Avenue,

OAKLAND, CALIF.

my 18

THE AMADOR LEDGER

Published Fridays by

R. WEBB - - - Editor and Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year (in advance).....	\$2.50
One year (if not in advance).....	3.00
Six months.....	1.25
Three months.....	.75
One or more copies, each.....	.50

Legal advertising—per sq.—1st insertion, \$1.00

Subsequent insertions—per square—each, .50

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT JACKSON AS

SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THIS PAPER IS kept on file at E. C.

DAKE'S Advertising Agency, 124 Sansome St., San Francisco, California, where contracts for advertising can be

made for it.

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

Official Paper of Amador Co.

FRIDAY JUNE 22, 1906

Ledger Roll of Honor.

The following sums have been received on Ledger subscription account since last reported. The amounts are equal to a receipt for the amounts named. If any persons have paid since the date stated whose names do not appear on the list they will please notify this office, so that due correction may be made.

E S Pitios \$2.00 E Keverns \$5.00

W H Vela - 2.50 Jas Harris - 2.50

Rossi Froliech 2.50 S Saguineti 2.50

J E Batchelder 2.50 John Podesta 2.50

F A Morrow 2.00 Mrs Crowley 2.50

H E Kay - 2.50 R J Kinney - 2.50

J Bastian - 5.15 Trosseton 2.50

K N Harting - 2.50 W H Hynd - 2.50

Peter Brundt 2.50 E J Diebold 1.25

W J Lane - 2.50 H Bradley 2.50

M Leach - 1.50 Jos Datson - 2.00

J E Walton - 5.00 John Gubbins 2.00

Jas Gubbins - 0.25 G F M - 7.50

W McLane - 2.50 Kate Arnes - 2.50

J Honeychurch 2.50 S G Spagnoli 2.50

H Grelich - 2.50 Jack Gianini 2.50

W O Clark - 1.75 J D Meis - 2.50

John Andrews 2.50 W C Hoss - 2.50

J C Stewart - 2.50 G Galli - 2.90

J Gillis - 9.00 John Toxopeus 3.15

Chas Gillis - 9.00 John Toxopeus 3.15

The board of city trustees, at their meeting held last week, directed that the proposition of the Amador E. L. and R. Co. to furnish 75 electric lights at \$1 per light per month be accepted, and that a contract to that effect be entered into at once. The term of the proposed contract is not stated. We assume, however, that it is to be for one year. This would make the contract price \$900. And this important piece of business was transacted in the most off-hand fashion imaginable. The company directly concerned simply sent in its figures and the city corporation closed the deal without further palaver. It is to be hoped that this action is not to be taken as precedent for future contracting of other needed work. Can it be possible that the law is so lame as to sanction such slipshod methods. It may be that the price named is as reasonable as could be obtained anywhere and under any circumstances. But that is neither here nor there. The point is, does this action conform to the municipal law governing such cases? Is there no law covering such a transaction. Is it just and right to make a contract without any previous publicity whatever, and without giving opportunity for competitive bids. There are two lighting companies doing business in Jackson—one gas and the other electric. The gas company is a purely local affair, depending exclusively for support upon the residents of the city. The electric company is not so strictly a local organization, and draws its support from a much more extensive territory and population. The gas company's property is all situated within the city limits, all subject to municipal taxation and control; only a small part of the electric company's property is within the corporation limits. Why not give our own home industry an equal chance with the other in this matter?

We quote the following section bearing upon the subject:

Sec. 874. Contracts for improvements.—In the erection, improvement, and repair of all public buildings and works, in all street and sewer work, and in all work in or about streams, bays, or water fronts, or in or about embankments or other works for protection against overflow, and in furnishing any supplies or materials for the same, when the expenditure required for the same exceeds the sum of one hundred dollars, the same shall be done by contract, and shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, after due notice, under such regulations as may be prescribed by ordinance; provided, that the Board of Trustees may reject all bids presented and readvertise, in their discretion.

If the republicans this year will take opportunity by the hand, and present a local ticket reasonably acceptable to the voters, they stand a good show to elect pretty much a straight ticket. The citizens are getting tired of the way matters have been going. Where one party has held the reigns of government for a long period of years consecutively—as the democrats have done in Amador county—practices too often grow up and take root which are detrimental to public interests. We are inclined to think that such is the case in this county. Some of these matters will unquestionably be looked into or ventilated in the coming campaign. They have been discussed in a small way, still the people do not fully understand their import, and how prejudicial to good government. It is only at the ballot box that combinations prompted by self interest, as opposed to public interest, can be smashed. The people—unless we greatly mistake our guess—are just in the humor to do this very thing this fall.

We publish in this issue on our fourth page ordinance No. 24, passed by the board of city trustees. It is directed against several abuses, which have prevailed here, and is worthy of serious attention. It is one of the most sensible and practical laws which have so far emanated from the city authorities. Some of its provisions may seem little hard in general application; still the enforcement of the ordinance will be of much benefit to the citizens generally.

Ayer's

To be sure, you are growing old. But why let everybody see it, in your gray hair? Keep your hair dark and rich and postpone age. If you will

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The insurance business on this coast is sadly in need of being regulated. The San Francisco disaster has served to bring the fact prominently to the front. But even without that solar plexus blow, insurance matters were in a very unsatisfactory plight. With earthquake clauses, and similar provisions, to beat the policy holder in case of loss, and the demoralization of one-half the companies doing business on this coast, the outlook is far from encouraging. We are inclined to think that the companies might protect themselves far better, without exemption clauses in the policies, by uniting to secure judicial inquiry into every fire that occurs, and barring every occupant or owner from the privilege of insurance, who emerges from the inquiry under a cloud of suspicion; also, the outing of an agent who insures property for more than two thirds of its actual value. Such a course would have a fair more salutary effect from a protective standpoint than earthquakes and other exemptive clauses now being inserted in policies.

Precious Stones in Amador.

It is a matter of record that in Amador county has been found a number of gems of excellent quality.

Herefore, however, the section that has surrendered these precious stones to the county—Volcano and vicinity. Diamonds of remarkable lustre and of much value were found there in early days. Of late years, little has been done in this line, possibly from the fact that the gravel mining industry has fallen off heavily, and hence the chances of finding the gems have been materially reduced.

I. F. Goodman on Bucknell placer in Volcano district.

Deed of Distribution—Estate of Theodore Connell—deed recorded.

Certificate of Redemption—P. Maruccetti on part of lot 16 block 2, Jackson, taxes of 1900, \$8.84.

Henry Weil on personal property in Jackson, taxes of 1900, \$12.84.

Lease—Gustave Kreth to John Fink, lease of 160 acres in 33-8-9 for four years at a rental of \$59.50 per year.

Chatel Mortgages—Giorgio Andreini et al to Giuseppe Quilici—Bar fixtures and household property in Amador City, \$500 to be paid on or before Dec. 16, 1906, in installments of \$50 per month; rate of interest 10 per cent per annum.

Proof of Labor—I. F. Goodman on Goodman and Gund placers in Volcano district.

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Estate of L. J. Fontenrose.—Final account settled; administratrix discharged.

Wiltord Dennis vs. Matilda Dennis.—Set for trial Aug. 7.

Estate of E. L. Rugne.—Hearing of petition for letters continued until June 23.

Estate of I. N. Frisbee.—Hearing of petition for letters continued until June 23.

Estate of Charles Smith.—Margaret E. Smith appointed administratrix upon filing bond of \$500.

Estate of Emma Riley.—Administrator finally discharged.

Estate of H. F. Tucker.—Order of distribution granted.

Estate of C. W. Trotter.—Hearing on confirmation of sale of real estate to W. F. Detert, continued.

Estate of Mary A. Hall.—Confirmation of sale of real estate continued.

Guardianship of Amelia Tamburini.—Daniel Isola, brother-in-law of said Amelia Tamburini, aged 15, petitions for letter of guardianship. There is no estate. Petitioner appointed guardian, and bond of guardian filed.

Declared their intention.—Since June 1, the following named aliens have declared their intention to become citizens. Chris C. Ljeparta, native of Austria; Venazio Gaviglio, Antonio Frascati, Domenico Barberis, Giacomo Isola, Giandomaria Biaggi and Antonio Nessandosi, all natives of Italy.

A. Voorheis, of the National hotel has just put in a 100 gallon tank. It is placed on the roof of the hotel, and will supply hot water for the use of guests and employees. Arata & Garbarini did the work.

Furniture for Sale.—I hereby offer for sale all my household furniture, consisting of parlor, dining room and kitchen articles. Will be sold cheap, on account of leaving. Apply on the premises to Mrs. Breese, Pitt street, Jackson.

On the Trail with a Fish Brand

Pommel Slicker

The Sign of the Fish

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

TO TORONTO, CANADA

FISH BRAND

HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.

The Sign of the Fish

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

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TOWER'S FISH BRAND

TO TORONTO, CANADA

FISH BRAND

HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.

The Sign of the Fish

It Stops Toothache

Ruhser's Toothache Drops
cure toothache from any
cause. Put it on cotton in de-
cayed teeth.

It penetrates quickly to the
seat of the pain and stops it.

Price 25c.

CITY PHARMACY.

F. W. RUHSER,

Jackson, Cal.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest tem-
peratures in Jackson for each day, together with
the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering in-
struments kept at the Ledger office.

Date	Temp. L.H.	Rain. Inches	Date	Temp. L.H.	Rain. Inches
June 1 (06)	50 75	.06	June 17 (06)	48 90	.00
2.....	50 73	.06	18.....	55 94	.00
3.....	50 72	.06	19.....	56 92	.00
4.....	50 67 0.41	.30	20.....	56 90	.00
5.....	53 70	.00	21.....	55 90	.00
6.....	52 70	.00	22.....	55 90	.00
7.....	42 77	.00	23.....	55 90	.00
8.....	48 78	.00	24.....	55 90	.00
9.....	48 78	.00	25.....	55 90	.00
10.....	50 80	.00	26.....	55 90	.00
11.....	51 80	.00	27.....	55 90	.00
12.....	45 75	.00	28.....	55 90	.00
13.....	46 75	.00	29.....	55 90	.00
14.....	46 75	.00	30.....	55 90	.00
15.....	49 78	.00	31.....	55 90	.00
16.....	49 84	.00			

Total rainfall for season to date...34.99 inches
To corresponding period last season 32.31

LOCAL NEWS

Theresa Mori left Wednesday for a
visit to Stockton.

J. F. Wilson. Dentist. Hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Phone—Office, black 444; residence, Black 523; Jackson.

A. M. Gall was called to Stockton Tuesday, on receipt of a message announcing the serious illness of his sister.

When you wish the finest flavored coffees and teas, remember that W. J. Nettle keeps only the best.

Miss Hazel Hammack, who taught the New York Ranch school last term, left Saturday for Stockton, to spend the vacation.

H. E. Kay, deputy sheriff, left Tuesday morning for Stockton, summoned as a witness for the people in the trial of Emma Ledoux.

Miss Jessie Hicks came up from Alameda last week to spend a visit with friends in Jackson. She is the guest of Mr and Mrs F. Coker.

Ice cream at P. Cuneo's to-morrow, and every day thereafter.

Dr. J. F. Wilson, the dentist, left Saturday morning, accompanied by his wife, bound for Ben Lomond, Santa Cruz county. They expect to remain there from a month to six weeks, believing that the change will be of great benefit in accelerating the doctor's restoration to health. On his return he expects to resume his dentistry practice in this city.

All kinds of harness from \$15 up at Pete Piccardo's.

F. A. Duden, Fred Enday, Miss Margaret Stasal and others left Monday morning for Stockton, being summoned as witnesses for the prosecution on the trial of Mrs. Ledoux. There were about 20 witnesses from Jackson and neighborhood, only one or two for the defense.

Joe Jones, the well known Chinese cook, has sold out his interest in the Louvre restaurant, and left for other fields. It is said he intends to locate at Los Gatos. His successors are fellow countrymen. Joe formerly was chief of the menu department in Gov. Budd's home, and his ability in his profession is beyond dispute.

A. W. Kerr and his daughter Mrs. E. Sands of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, after a couple of months' visit in Jackson, the guests of D. B. Spagnoli and family, left last Monday en route for home. They remained over at Elk Grove, Sacramento county, to attend the golden wedding of Col. McConnell and wife of that town, and thereafter started for their home in Pennsylvania. On her arrival in Pittsburgh, Mrs. Sands, with her husband, Dr. Sands, will start on a tour to the Holy Land, with a select party that had already been organized before Mrs. Sands left on her California visit.

At the meeting Ursula Parlor N. D. G. W., held Tuesday June 12, the following officers were elected: Past president, Catherine M. Garbarini; president, Annie Perovich; 1st vice, Flor Gilbert; 2nd vice, Lena Burdin; 3rd vice, Kate Driscoll; recorder, Emma Boarman; financier, Lena Podesta; inside sentinel, Mary Morrow; outside sentinel, Mary Doyle; trustees, Margaret Kirkwood, Annie Jackson, Ella Camineti; organist, Rose Podesta.

Charley Clark on Sunday night fell into the deep trench that had been excavated on Main street for the reception of the sewer pipe. At the point where he fell it was about four feet deep. There was ample light to see the hole in the ground, but in trying to step across he miscalculated and stepped in. He escaped without injury, other than a severe shaking and a few slight bruises.

Get the weak spots in your old harness patched at Pete Piccardo's.

In spite of alleged dull times the business of the Sutter Creek post office has shown a gratifying increase, so that the postmaster's salary has been raised from \$1200 to \$1300.

Theresa Muldoon of the lone parlor of Native Daughters, was elected a grand trustee by the grand parlor, which convened in Salinas last week.

Electric Plant Dismantled.

The electric plant built some ten or twelve years ago by B. E. Letang, to supply light and power in Jackson is being dismantled and torn down. The power house was located on Jackson creek about a mile below town, with a pole line running to the Jackson brewery. It was intended to run by water power from the natural flow in the creek, under a pressure of fifty feet. It was inadequate to supply the requisite power for the ice plant, and has been in disuse for a number of years. Trespassers and mischievous boys have interfered with and damaged the machinery. Some person fired a shot into some of the delicate mechanism. The owner therefore concluded to take it all down. Geo. Barker took the machinery down last week, and this week the wire was removed from the poles. The poles are left, not being worth taking down.

List of Grammar School Graduates.

The examination of applicants for graduation of grammar school pupils was completed last week. Examinations were held in each township in the county, and almost every school district had one or more candidates for graduation. All told there were 81 examined. Jackson came to the front with a class of 20, one-fourth of the total in the county. The most noteworthy fact is that every one passed the examination, the average percentage of credits being 90, out of a possible 100. In some districts over 50 per cent of the applicants failed.

The pupils receiving the highest number of credits in the county was Blanche Nichols of Middle Fork district, with 98%. Lewis A. Love of Jackson, stood highest of the boys examined, with 96%. The successful pupils in the respective districts were as follows:

Aetna.—Mayme A. Quirolo, John H. Leonesis, Chester S. Holtz, Frank W. Brown, Earl Vela.

Franklin.—M. Hazel Goodman, Rose B. Bonneau.

Amador City.—Elsie L. Curran, Ethel Liddicoat, Gladys I. Noce, Clarence J. Gatten, Landon C. Kauffman, Thos H. Richards, Fern Martin, H. Bernice Taylor, Katherine Kerr.

Jackson.—Milton C. Gordon, Louise F. Cassinelli, Mabel M. Williams, C. Luella Mounter, Ernest D. Parmino, Harriet M. Flagg, Geo. W. Keffler, California M. Seymour, M. Hilda Hammack, Arthur Parker, Leonard K. Heiser, Luella Roberts, Hazel M. Quirolo, Clara A. Love, Harold M. LeMoin, Almira M. Guerra, Roma V. Spagnoli, Bertha T. Enday, Lester A. Daugherty, Loring E. Kent.

Plymouth.—Lizzie M. Burke, Ethel C. Potter.

Oleta.—Ray Cooper, Grover C. Deaver, May Darling.

Drytown.—Alpha J. Carley, Thos Marchand.

Forest Home.—Mabel MacFarland, slate Creek.—Addie A. White, Spring Valley.—Jabez Nimis.

Quartz Mt.—John M. Didiena, Samuel Saminger.

Sutter Creek.—Celia Kempton, Rose Monteverde, Ruby Weaver, Pearl G. Tanner, Gertrude Gray, Emma Walkmeister, Gertrude B. Gorman, Evelyn T. Shepler, Walter M. Case.

Ione.—Ingeborg Adams, M. Frances Dooley, Bessie F. Scott, Clara M. Grover, Geo. L. Gordon, Percy Stewart.

Mt. Echo.—Jos. Gebhardt, Lawrence Walker, Lauren Walker.

Buena Vista.—Guy R. Nichols, Evart Grifton.

Carboneale.—Edwin F. Smith.

Jackson Valley.—A. Ross Altord.

New York Ranch.—Edmund W. Andrews.

Oneida.—Gertrude M. Thompson, Teresa E. Spinetti.

Middle Fork.—Mary C. Bacigalupi, Blanche Nichols.

New Citizens.

The following named persons have been made citizens in the superior court since the first of June:

Abraham B. Goldenberg, native of Roumania, on the testimony of Henry Weil and Joseph Andrewartha.

Pasquale Menchini, a native of Italy, on the testimony of Wm. Tam and Domenic Sargentini.

You are cordially invited by the class of '06 to attend the commencement exercises of the Ione Union High School, Friday evening, June 22, 1906. The exercises will be held in the pavilion at Ione. Free seats can be reserved at the Model Drug Store, on the 21st and 22d.

Unclaimed Letters.

In Jackson post office June 22, 1906.

Mrs Gilio Azreli, Curadio Giovanni, Robert Coan (2), L. Costa, Miss S. Chavoya, Frank Burgis, Giuseppe Cushi, Pearl Dunn, F. L. Fisher, D. Terrero, Row Fancher, Alice Gridier, F. Emma Gorilez, C. A. Hoffman, Vaso Kecovitch, Dr. Lippincott, Javo Mozdina, P. Moaeri, Michele Monante, Eugenio Nomellini, G. Newman, Milan Najeira (2), H. A. Rademann, Annie Spencer (2), Jovan Vujovic (2), Mrs. M. Vrosby, Gavigho Vonanzio, Jos Wallison, E. Banti.

CITY TRUSTEES.

Board met June 21; all members present.

Last minutes approved as read. Trustee Kent and Tam were authorized to find a suitable place for a church, and report at next meeting.

The city marshal was instructed to ascertain how many garbage cans would be required to be placed on Main street; also as to their cost and what expense would be to remove said garbage, and report at next meeting. Adjourned till June 28.

Has Stood the Test 25 Years.

The old, original Grove's Tasteless Chili Tonnic. You know what you are taking. It is iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure no pay. 50c.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve

For Piles, Burns, Sores.

ITALIAN PICNIC.

A Big Turn-out at Fuller's Grove in Commemoration of Italian Independence.

The annual picnic of the Italian Benevolent Society, which was first announced to take place on the 3d instant, but on account of the unfavorable weather that day, was postponed for two weeks, or until the 17th—came off last Sunday, according to revised schedule. The day proved an ideal one for such an event. The rain of a few days before had laid the dust, and the sun came out bright and strong on the day selected,—exactly the thing for business as well as pleasure. The picnic was well attended. Perhaps the crowd was not as large as on some former occasions; but withal from every standpoint it was very satisfactory.

The society marched out to the grounds from Sutter Creek about 8 o'clock, accompanied by the Amador City band, which furnished music for the entire day. The literary exercises were held on the large platform. C. P. Vicini was orator of the day in the English language, and P. Peccario delivered the oration in Italian.

In the afternoon the amusements furnished consisted of dancing on the large platform, 100 x 78 feet—which was kept going from the quitting of the literary exercises until 2 o'clock in the morning. In addition to this pastime there was a base ball game for a prize of \$75 between a picked nine from Jackson and a team from Lockford, San Joaquin county. Jackson proved victorious with the following score:

Jackson.	ab r b sb a po e
Vela, c & cf	6 5 4 3 0 4 0
Bradshaw, sr	5 4 1 1 2 3 3
Grillo, p & lf	6 3 3 4 2 0 0
Ardito l f & p	6 1 3 1 4 0 1
Sutherland, 2b & 3b	5 3 2 1 2 1 0
Fortner, 3d b & c	5 1 0 1 1 6
Thomas, 1st b	5 2 2 0 2 1 1
Richter, r & 2d b	4 1 1 2 3 2 1
Mello, c & r f	4 0 0 0 0 1 0

Totals 47 18 17 16 13 27 6

Lockford ab r b sb a po e

Sanguineti s	6 3 1 1 1 4
--------------	-------------

Emslie, 3d b	5 0 1 1 0 1 1
--------------	---------------

Atheair, 2d b	6 1 1 2 1 2 1
---------------	---------------

McCann, p	5 2 1 2 1 2 1
-----------	---------------

Zimmerman, c	6 1 2 3 1 12 0
--------------	----------------

Gaccigalupi, 1st b	5 2 1 2 1 6 1
--------------------	---------------

Pearson, r f	5 1 1 0 0 1 1
--------------	---------------

Gooding, If	4 3 1 3 0 0 0
-------------	---------------

Golman, e t	5 2 1 0 0 0 0
-------------	---------------

Totals 47 15 10 13 7 23 9

Righter out for cutting base.

Runs by innings were as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Jackson	2	3	0
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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have
Always Bought

Bears the
Signature
of

In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Globe Hotel

NEW MANAGEMENT.

MRS. ANNIE HURST...Prop'r

Board and Lodging
AT REASONABLE RATES.

Sample Rooms for Commer-
cial Travelers.

All Stages stop at this hotel.

JACKSON.....CAL.
my6

Order to Show Cause.

In the Superior Court, of the County of Amador, State of California.

In the matter of the guardianship of the person and estate of Gideon R. Devore, a minor.

Elizabeth J. Devore, the guardian of the person and estate of Gideon R. Devore, a minor, having this day filed her petition herein praying for an order of sale of certain real and personal estate of said minor, for the purpose therein set forth:

It is therefore ordered by the said court that two or three kilos and all persons interested in the estate of said minor appear before the said superior court on Saturday the 14th day of July, 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court at the court house, in the city of Jackson, in said Amador county, to show cause why an order should not be granted to said guardian, to sell so much of the real and personal property of the said minor, at private sale, as shall be necessary; and that a copy of this order be served at least four successive weeks in the "Amador Ledger," weekly newspaper printed and published in said Amador county.

R. C. KUSTI,
Judge of said Superior Court.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1906.
(Endorsed) Filed June 4th A. D., 1906.
C. L. Culbert, county clerk.

By J. R. Huberty, deputy.

Chas. H. Crocker, attorney for guardian, Jackson, Cal.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of A. J. Amick deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, W. M. Amick, administrator of the estate of A. J. Amick, deceased, to the creditors of A. J. Amick, deceased, bearing claims against the deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator, at the office of C. P. Vicini at Jackson, Amador county, California, same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said county of Amador.

Dated, June 11, 1906.

W. M. AMICK,

Administrator of the estate of A. J.

Amick, deceased.

C. P. Vicini, attorney for administrator.

Assessor's Notice.

The county assessor hereby announces that he will be at his office in Jackson, from now on for the purpose of assessing taxable property, and receiving statements from property-holders.

J. MARCHANT,

County Assessor.

Notice to Stockholders.

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